[redacted], G.I., kand. tekhn. nauk, [redacted], V.M., [redacted], V.G., inzh., [redacted], [redacted], inzh.

Support insulators for special systems. Energ. i elektrotekh. prom. no.3:43-44 Jl-S '65. (MIRA 18:9)

GRUSHCHEV, S.

Reportazh iz xxi (i.e. dvadtsat' pervogo) veka, (by) M. V. Vasil'yev (i) S. Grushchev (Moskva) Izd-vo Sovetskaya Rossiya, 1958.
243 p. illus. diagrs.
Bibliographical footnotes.

GRUSHCHIN, Yu. V.

MEASUREMENTS

"Application of Radioactive Radiations in Automatic Control Devices", by Yu.V. Grushchin, L.V. Mel'tser, M.I. Tolodonnikov, and N.N. Shumilovskiy, Avtomatika i Telemekhanika, No 9, September 1957, pp 814-340.

Extensive survey article, describing the fundamental methods and trends in the use of radioactive radiations in automatic control. The article discusses the fundamental characteristics of α, β, and γ rays, describes various radiation detectors, and various commercially used radioactive isotopes. It then proceeds to describe the automatic control of productive processes by means of radioactive radiations, such as the automatic control of thickness and weight of material, density of the medium, liquid-level regulation, gas and liquid flow regulation, automatic signalization of presence of impurity in gas, automatic control and regulation of gas pressure, and various relay circuits employing contactless radioactive relays.

Card 1/1 - 34 -

GRUSHCHINSKIY, V.I.; CHERNE, Kh.I.

Resonant frequencies of uniform ladder circuits. Elektrichestvo no.2:48-50 F '64. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Leningradskiy elektrotekhnicheskiy institut svyazi imeni Bonch-Bruyevicha.

BULANOV, V.Ye., GRUSHENKO, V.K., [illegible], MOKSHANTSEV, G.F., PLUZHNIKOV, V.A., SINYUKHIN, A.V., TENYAKOV, I.T.

Preparing iron powder from alloyed scale reduced by converted natural gas. Poroshk. met. 7 no.1:72-74 Ja '67.

(MIRA 18:11)

1. Orenburgskiy filial Kuybyshevskogo politekhnicheskogo instituta.

GRUSHENTSKIY, V.I.

Method of extraction of bronchial foreign body.
Vest. otorinolar., Moskva 15 no.5:77-78 Sept-Oct
1953 (CIML 25:5)

1. Kaliningrad.

L 37211-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j) RM/JW

ACC NR: AP6014410 SOURCE CODE: UR/0062/66/000/004/0737/0738

AUTHOR: Nametkin, N. S.; Grushevenko, I. A.; Perchenko, V. N.

ORG: Institute of Petrochemical Synthesis im. A. V. Topchiyev Academy of Sciences SSSR (Institut neftekhimicheskogo sinteza Akademii nauk SSSR)

TITLE: Reaction of ethylenimine with allylsilanes

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya khimicheskaya, no. 4, 1966, 737-738

TOPIC TAGS: silane, organic nitrogen compound, chemical reaction

ABSTRACT: The formation of an addition product of triethylallylsilane and ethylenimine was achieved in 35% yield using ethylenimine amide as catalyst. Addition was at the beta-carbon of the allylsilane. The presence of the phenyl radical at the Si atom of the silane leads to breakdown of the Si-C bond. Thus dimethylphenylallylsilane formed no addition product with ethylenimine, but gave dimethylphenyl-N-ethyleniminosilane and propylene. Orig. art. has: 2 equations.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 07Aug65/ ORIG REF: 002

UDC: 542.91+547.233+546.287

Card 1/1 mlp

GRUSHEVSKAYA, A.M., aspirant

Effect of humus on the resistance to replacement of clay soils. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; geol. i razv. 8 no.10: 112-115 O '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Khar'kovskiy inzhenerno-stroitel'nyy institut.

BALABA, T.Ya. (Moskva B-64, Basmannyy tupik, d.6-a, kv.26); PETROVA, A.S.; GRUSHETSKAYA, G.Ye.; FRIDBERG, S.N.

Functional state of the blood coagulation system in patients with injuries to the locomotor apparatus. Ortop., travm. i protez. 25 no.6:56-57 Je '64. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Iz TSentral'nogo instituta travmatologii i ortopedii (dir. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. M.V. Volkov).

GRUSHETSKAYA, L. A., Grad Stud

Dissertation: "Autooxidation of Saturated Aliphatic Acids." Cand Chem Sci, Moscow Technological Inst of the Meat and Dairy Industry, 17 Jun 54. (Vechernyaya Moskva, Moscow, 8 Jun 54)

SO: SUM 318, 23 Dec 1954

GRUSHETSKAYA, L.A.

USSR/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their Application. Fats and Oils. Waxes. Soap. Detergents. Flotation Reagents I-25

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 4, 1957, 13758

Author : Drozdov N.S., Grushetskaya L.A.
Inst : Moscow Technological Institute of Meat and Dairy Industry
Title : Use of Thiocyanometric Analysis for Determination of Fatty Acid Composition of Lard

Orig Pub : Tr. Mosk. tekhnol. in-ta myas. i moloch. prom-sti, 1956, No 6, 44-49

Abstract : By using a number of samples of freshly rendered practically neutral lard, derived from different parts of hog carcass (subcutaneous cellular tissue, perirenal fat), it was ascertained (the experimental data are tabulated), that utilization of thiocyanometric computation analysis for an approximate determination of the principal fractions of triglycerides, makes it possible to obtain

Card 1/2 - 376 -

AUTHORS: Drozdov, N. S., Grushetskaya, L. A. SOV/156-58-2-34/48

TITLE: Production of the 12-Oxy-9,10-Epoxy-Stearic Acid (Polucheniye 12-oksi-9,10-epoksistearinovoy kisloty)

PERIODICAL: Nauchnyye doklady vysshey shkoly. Khimiya i khimicheskaya tekhnologiya, 1958, Nr 2, pp. 339 - 341 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors remind of the first production of the acid mentioned in the title (Ref 1) and the process. They worked out a production method of the same acid in pure state from castor oil which is similar to that of (Ref 2). It has, however, a lower number of synthesis stages and the time necessary for it is considerably shortened. The epoxidation takes several hours instead of several days. The authors also tested another synthesis variant. In this case the acetylation operation is eliminated. Thus the methyl ether of the ricinoleic acid is directly epoxidized. This synthesis method which contains only three stages leads to the production of the same acid mentioned in the title, as was proved by the authors' experiments. However, it is formed with a smaller yield and is usually polluted with not completely reacted

ricinoleic acid and peroxide. In the experimental part all intermediate products are described: the methyl-ether of the ricinoleic acid, the methyl-ether of the 12-acetoxy-oleinic acid, the methyl ether of the 12-oxy-9,10-epoxy-stearic acid and this latter acid itself with the production processes and constants belonging to it. There are 4 references, 1 of which is Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra organicheskoy khimii 2-go Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta im.N.I.Pirogova (Chair of Organic Chemistry of the Second Moscow State Institute of Medicine imeni N.I.Pirogov)

SUBMITTED: October 28, 1957

PAVLOVSKIY, P.Ye.; GRUSHETSKAYA, L.A.

Changes in the proteolygic activity of the ox liver dependent on the preservation conditions. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; pishch. tekh. no.4:90-92 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Moskovskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut myasnoy i molochnoy promyshlennosti, kafedra biokhimii myasa.

L 23034-65 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c) JD/JG

ACCESSION NR: AP5001138 S/0291/64/000/004/0038/0042

AUTHOR: Markman, A. L.; Galkina, L. L.; Grushetskaya, M. A.

TITLE: Extraction of the rare earth elements using butyric acid

SOURCE: Uzbekskiy khimicheskiy zhurnal, no. 4, 1964, 38-42

TOPIC TAGS: rare earth element extraction, butyric acid chloroform extractant, Trilon B, sulfosalicylic acid

ABSTRACT: The conditions used earlier (Galkina, L. L.; Markman, A. L. "Uzb. khim. zh.", No. 2, 53 (1960)) for the extraction of beryllium were found to be optimum for the extraction of the rare earth elements. Almost complete extraction of the rare earth elements was effected in one step by a butyric acid-chloroform mixture from the NaCl-saturated aqueous phase. The degree of extraction was independent of the rare earth concentration. The effect of Trilon B and of sulfosalicylic acid complexing agents on the extraction of the rare earth elements was studied. With Trilon B the rare earth elements remained in the aqueous

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L 23034-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5001138

phase as complexonates. The sulfosalicylic acid formed weak complexes with the rare earth elements and, in the presence of an excess of it the rare earth elements were extracted in the organic phase. This complexing agent formed a strong complex with calcium, preventing its extraction. The use of saturated NH_4Cl or NH_4NO_3 solutions eliminated the precipitation caused by saturated NaCl in the presence of the 50% sulfosalicylic acid solution. Small amounts of rare earth elements could thus be extracted in 10-15 minutes in a single step extraction from large amounts of Ca using sulfosalicylic acid as the masking complexing agent.

ASSOCIATION: Sredneaziatskiy Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut geologii i mineral'nogo syr'ya (Central Asian Scientific Research Institute of Geology and Minerals)

SUBMITTED: 23Nov62 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: IC, GC

NR REF SOV: 005 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

KVITKOVSKIY, L.N.; GRUSHETSKAYA, Ye.V.

Determination of normal paraffin hydrocarbons in gasolines with the aid of molecular sieves. Khim. i tekh.topl.i masel 7 no.3:61-64 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Institut khimii polimerov i monomerov AN USSR.
(Paraffins) (Gasoline)

FILOSOFOVA, T.G.; SHEKHTER, A.B.; GRUSHETSKAYA, Z.I.; ZAVOYSKAYA, A.K.

Angina scarlatinosa. Zhur. mikrobiol. epid. i immun. no.12:38-40 D '55. (MLRA 9:5)

1. Iz Kiyevskogo instituta epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i in gigiyeny (dir.-kandidat meditsinskikh nauk S.N. Terekhov, nauchnyy rukovoditel' prof. Gramoshevskiy.

(PHARYNGITIS,
angina scarlatinosa)
(SCARLET FEVER, complications,
angina scarlatinosa)

FILOSOFOVA, T.G.; SHEKHTER, A.B.; ZAVOYSKAYA, A.K.; GRUSHETSKAYA, Z.I.

Role of convalescents in the epidemiology of scarlet fever. Zhur. mikrobiol.,epid. i immun.,supplement for 1956:28 '57 (MIRA 11:3)

1. Iz Kiyevskogo instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii.
(SCARLET FEVER)

GRUSHETSKIY, G.N.

Recommended by the Innovators' Council of Leningrad. Mashinostroitel' no.6:28-29 Je '64. (MIRA 17:8)

L 45371-65 EWA(b)-2/EWA(j)/EWT(l) RO

ACCESSION NR: AP5011972 UR/0348/65/000/002/0028/0029

AUTHOR: Grushetskiy, I. (Head agriculturist of state farm in Orenburg region)

TITLE: Mechanization of suspension preparation

SOURCE: Zashchita rasteniy ot vrediteley i bolezney, no. 2, 1965, 28-29

TOPIC TAGS: agriculture, pesticide, aerial spray, biological dispenser

ABSTRACT: In 1964 the state farm in Saraktash county, Orenburg region, developed a mechanical mixer for making suspensions of DDT dust and wofatox used in the control of eurygasters. Two tanks were made, one for mixing the ingredients and the other for storing ready suspension. A 2.8-kw electric motor on a frame was adapted so that its shaft with a mixing paddle pointed downward. After mixing the suspension in one tank, the motor could be moved to the other. The content of each tank was 9000 liters, and the wall of each carried 1200 liter markers. The latter amount represented one airplane load. Prior to starting the motor, the liquid was stirred with a hand mixer to prevent the sediment from breaking the paddle. The tanks were located at the midpoint of the landing strip, so as to enable the airplane to land, take on a load, and take off without turning. At each flight an area of 1300 x 650 m was treated.

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L 45371-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5011972

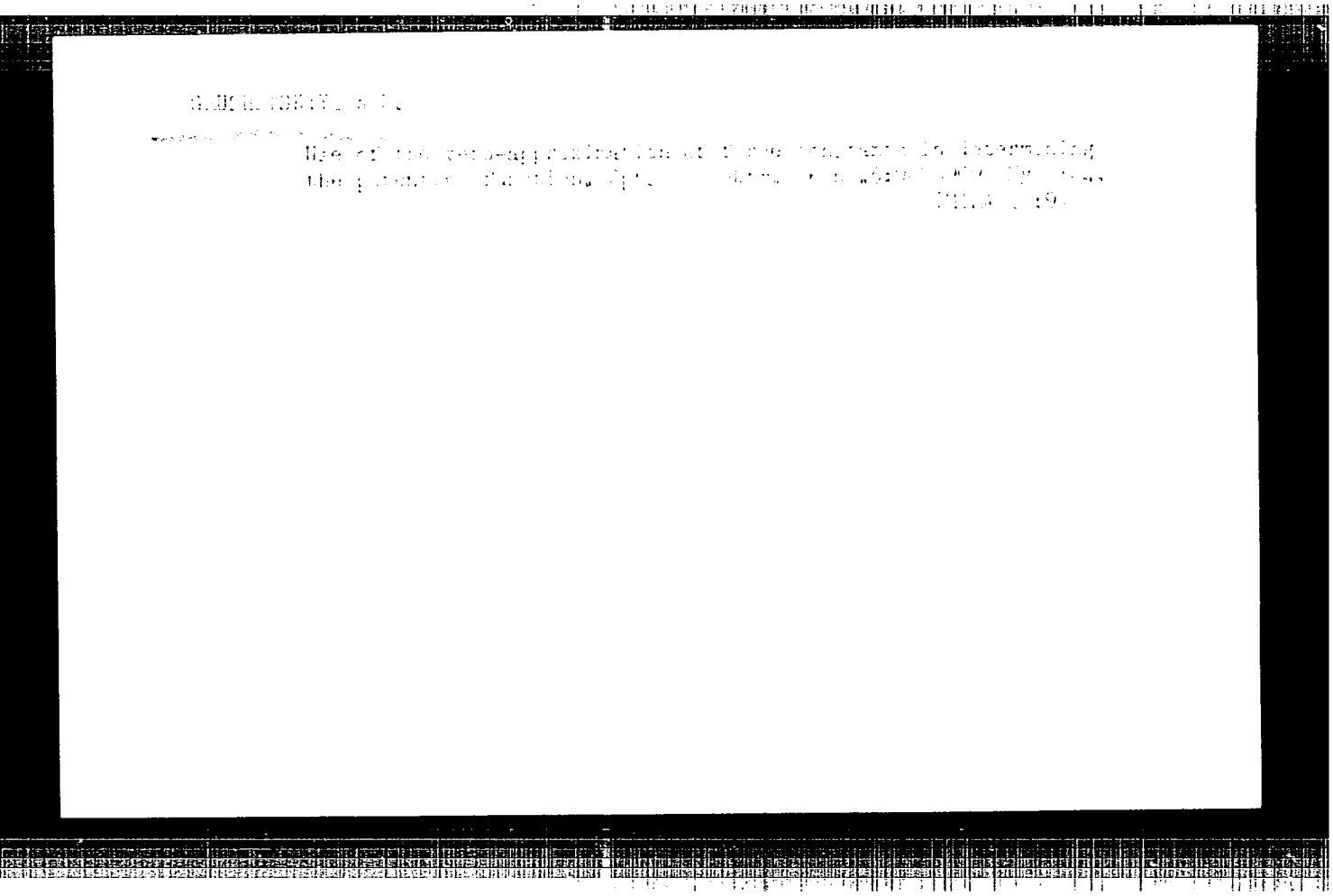
Orig. art. has: 3 photographs.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: LS

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2 fb



SOROKA, A.; GRUSHETSKIY, L.

Differentiating state purchasing prices and the income tax. Vop. ekon. no.11:79-85 N '61. (MIRA 14:11)
(Agricultural prices) (Agriculture--Taxation)

CHERNYSHEVA, V.; GRUSHETSKIY, L.

Problems of price determination for agricultural products. Vop. ekon. no.9:145-150 S '62. (MIRA 15:9)
(Agricultural prices--Congresses)

GRUSHETSKIY, Vadim Fedorovich; KAMALYAGIN, Aleksandr Fedorovich; LITVINOV, Sergey Vladimirovich; GAUKHMAN, L.A., redaktor; GRIGOR'YEVA, A.I., redaktor; KARIAKINA, M.S., tekhnicheskikh redaktor

[Beginner's book for the radio amateur] Kniga nachinaiushchego radiolubitelia. Moskva, Izd-vo DOSAAF, 1956. 231 p. (MLRA 9:7)
(Radio--Amateurs' manuals)

GRUSHETSKIY, V.I.

Comparative evaluation of methods of tissue therapy in chronic suppurative otitis media. Vest. otorinolar., Moskva 14 no. 3:90 May-June 1952. (CLML 22:4)

1. Kaliningrad.

GRUSHETSKIY, V.I. (Kaliningrad).

Method of extracting foreign bodies from the bronchi. Vest.oto-rin. 15 no.5: 77-78 S-O '53. (MLRA 6:11)
(Bronchi--Foreign bodies)

3

L 54720-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5017987 UR/0286/64/000/022/0097/0097

AUTHOR: Berkman, I. L.; Katyukhin, B. P.; Rannev, A. V.; Rustanovich, A. V.; Smirnov, O. A.; Grushetskiy, Yu. L.; Zhukov, F. N.; Ovechkin, M. M. 10 B

TITLE: Accumulator-pump hydraulic drive. Class 84, No. 166609

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 22, 1964, 97

TOPIC TAGS: hydraulic equipment, pump, excavating machinery, civil engineering

Translation: This inventor's certificate introduces an accumulator-pump hydraulic drive for the rotating platform of an excavator with power recovery during braking. The device includes an actuating cylinder and an auxiliary storage cylinder, power pump, hydraulic motor, valve distributer, recovery and filling check valves. In order to assure the necessary pressure in the storage cylinder, to reduce the time for charging the force pump and to simplify the construction, the device includes a packing valve which keeps up the level in the hydraulic motor and controlled safety valves, one of which charges the force pump and the other a blocking valve for all positions of the distributer valve except the neutral position, thus limiting the pressure in the actuating cylinder during braking.

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L 54720-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5017987

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatelskiy institut stroitel'nogo i dorozhnogo mashinostroyeniya (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Construction and Road Building Machinery)

SUBMITTED: 18Nov63 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: IE, GC

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000 JPRS

Card 2/2

GRUSHEV, V. G.

"On the General Principles of Metallogenetic Analysis." Report presented at the Interdepartmental Conference on the Problems of the Metallogeny of the Caucasus, Tbilisi 8-13 May 1957.

Doctor of Geological and Mineralogical Sciences.

Sum 1582

GRUSHEVA, Z.G.; GORSHKOV, N.V.; YEGORENKOV, L.I.

Preserve the forest resources of Transbaikalia. Priroda 50 no.11:68-69 N '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Chitinskaya kompleksnaya laboratoriya Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.
(Chita Province--Forest protection)

GRUSHEVA, Z.G., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Forests in Chita Province, their use and reproduction. Trudy VSNIPILesdrev no.5:98-103 '62. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Zabaykal'skiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.
(Chita Province—Forest management)

GRUSHEVAYA, T.F.; SAMYLIN, A.K.

Investigating metal temperature during longitudinal rolling.
Biul. TSNIICHM no.23:40-41 '57. (MIRA 11:2)

1.Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy trubnyy institut.
(Rolling (Metalwork))
(Thermocouples)

GRUSHEVAYA, T.F.; SAMYLIN, A.K.

Temperature and deformation distribution along the cross section of the blank during piercing. Biul. TSIICHM no.10:38-41 '60. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy trubnyy institut.
(Pipe mills) (Deformations (Mechanics))

S/137/62/000/003/091/191
A006/A101

AUTHORS: Samylin, A.K., Grushevaya, T.F.

TITLE: Investigating the process of metal deformation during piercing

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 3, 1962, 30, abstract 3D166 (V sb. "Proiz-vo trub", no. 5, Khar'kov, Metallurgizdat, 1961, 5 - 13)

TEXT: The authors investigated the effect of plastic deformation during piercing upon temperature conditions. A so-called thermal method was developed to investigate the deformation process during piercing under laboratory and industrial conditions; the amount of heat liberating on account of deformation work, was measured. The experimental results are presented. Studies of a series of factors in metal piercing with the aid of the thermal method make it possible to present a scientific basis for the results obtained, and show the efficiency and promising outlooks of this method. The thermal method makes it possible to determine the technological ductility of steel; to investigate not only thermal phenomena occurring during its deformation, but also the deformation process

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S/137/62/000/003/091/191
A006/A101

Investigating the .....

proper, and to establish on this basis optimum parameters of the piercing technology.

K. Ursova

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

S/137/62/000/003/096/191
A006/A101

AUTHORS: Samylin, A.K.; Grushevaya, T.F.

TITLE: A method of measuring the metal temperature during the process of plastic deformation

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 3, 1962, 30, abstract 3D171 (V sb. "Proiz-vo trub", no. 4, Khar'kov, Metallurgizdat, 1961, 36 - 49)

TEXT: A method was developed, called the thermal method, which makes it possible to measure the temperature of metal during the deformation process in tension, torsion and piercing. Temperature increments in the metal established on account of the deformation work, and their dependence on the initial temperature of the specimen deformation and other parameters, show the effect of plastic deformation upon the temperature conditions of the metal during the tests. A direct proportionality between the values of temperature increments and deformation work makes it possible to estimate the one from the values of the other. During torsion tests, the magnitude of axial tensile forces is 25 - 30% from the magnitude of tangential torsional forces. The method suggested opens wide possibili-

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A method of measuring the metal temperature ....

ties for studying processes of deformation and ductility of steels and alloys; it has proved satisfactory under laboratory conditions and is used for industrial investigations.

K. Ursova

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

L 19307-63 EWP(k)/EWP(q)/EWT(m)/BDS ASD/AFFTC PS-4 JD/HM
ACCESSION NR: AR3006902 S/0137/63/000/007/D030/D030

SOURCE: RZh. Metallurgiya, Abs. 7D203

AUTHOR: Samy*lin, A. K.; Grusheveya, T. F.

TITLE: Determination of the temperatures of technological plasticity of stainless steels for pipes

CITED SOURCE: Sb. Proiz-vo t.yb. Vy*p. 7, Khar'kov, Metallurgizdat, 1962, 18-24

TOPIC TAGS: plasticity, stainless steel, pipe production, 1Kh18N9T, Kh23N18, ShKh15, deformation, piercing, cracking, pitting

TRANSLATION: The condition of the inner surface of hollow samples (outer diam. 35 mm, inner diam. 5 mm, length 110 mm) of steels 1Kh18N9T, Kh23N18, and ShKh15 was investigated in order to determine the optimum deformation temperature of pipe billets. The samples were pierced without a mandrel, with a relative reduction of 10%, in the temperature range 960-1235C. The temperature was measured at one or two points of the sample cross section. It was established that the nature of the dependence of the increase in temperature and power consumption

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L 19307-63
ACCESSION NR: AR3006902

on the piercing temperature is the same as in the piercing of solid samples, while the absolute values of both under the same conditions of deformation are, for example, 50% grater for hollow samples of steel 1Kh18N9T than for solid samples. When samples of steel ShKh15 are pierced in the temperature range 1000-1225C no breaks are observed. Samples of steel 1Kh13N9T had deep cracks, visible to the naked eye, on the inner surface at temperatures <1050C and >1235C. For the steel Kh23N18, the upper limit of the appearance of deep cracks is the temperature 1220C, while the lower is the temperature 1060C. At intermediate temperatures, individual fine flaws are noted on the templets of both alloys. The formation of "crack-pitting" during piercing on samples of stainless brands of steel is a characteristic feature of these steels and is related to their increased gas saturation. The use of stainless steel, smelted and teemed under vacuum or in an inert atmosphere, is recommended for pipe production. L. Yelagina.

DATE ACQ: 12Aug63 SUB CODE: ML ENCL: 00

ZUYEV, L.A.; GRUSHEVAYA, T.N.

Effect of nutrition during the early development of spring wheat on ear formation. Nauch.dokl.vys.shkoly; biol.nauki no.2:159-165 '59. (MIRA 12:6)

1. Rekomendovana kafedroy agrokhimii Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta im. M.V.Lomonosova.
(Wheat--Fertilizers and manures)

GRUSHEVAYA, T.N.

Effect of large amounts of phosphorus fertilizers on the development, yield and chemical composition of spring wheat. Agrokhimiia no.4:39-51 Ap '64. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Dolgoprudnaya agrokhimicheskaya opytnaya stantsiya imeni Pryanishnikova.

82959
S/065/60/000/004/003/017
E071/E435

15.6400

AUTHORS: Isagulyants, V.I., Tishkova, V.N. and Grushevenko, I.A.

TITLE: Production of Synthetic Lubricating Oils of the Type of Polyglycol Esters

PERIODICAL: Khimiya i tekhnologiya topliv i masel, 1960, No.4, pp.8-13

TEXT: A systematic investigation of condensation reaction of propylene oxide with phenols, substituted phenols (butyl and actylphenols) and alcohols (propyl, isopropyl, isoamyl, heptyl, octyl and 2-ethylhexanol) was carried out in order to produce synthetic lubricating oils (polyglycol esters) and to test their low temperature properties. Altogether 39 specimens of synthetic oils were prepared. The physico-chemical properties of polyglycol esters based on propylene and phenols are given in Table 1, of those based on propylene and alcohols produced at atmospheric pressure are given in Table 2 and of those produced in an autoclave are given in Table 3. The experimental procedure is described in some detail. In respect of polyglycol esters based on phenols, the following relationships were found:
1. With increasing number of propylene groups in the molecule the

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Production of Synthetic Lubricating Oils of the Type of Polyglycol Esters

viscosity of polyglycol ester increases and its solidification temperature decreases.
2. With increasing molecular weight of the starting substituted phenol, the viscosity of the oil produced increases but its temperature-viscosity properties somewhat deteriorate.
3. Condensation of propylene oxide with phenol takes place easier than with a substituted phenol.
In respect of esters based on alcohols the following relationships were found:
1. The viscosity of a polyglycol ester increases with increasing amount of propylene oxide added to the alcohol.
2. With increasing viscosity of polyglycol esters, their solidification temperature also increases as well as the ratio of $\nu 50/\nu 100$.
3. With increasing number of carbon atoms in the molecule of alcohol, the absolute value of the viscosity and solidification temperature of the polyglycol ester increases. The value of the ratio of $\nu 50/\nu 100$ remains practically unchanged.

82959

S/065/60/000/004/003/017
E071/E435

Production of Synthetic Lubricating Oils of the Type of Polyglycol Esters

4. Polyglycolic esters produced from normal alcohols possess a higher solidification temperature than those produced from corresponding iso alcohols.
Polyglycolic ester from experiment 13 was submitted to oxidation by air according to the VTI method, whereupon its resistance to oxidation was established. It was found that polyglycol esters based on propylene oxide and alcohols possess better low temperature properties than those based on phenols. By varying the ratio of starting components (propylene oxide and alcohol) polyglycol esters of various viscosity and good low temperature properties can be obtained. It was also shown that alcohols produced at present on an industrial scale (isopropyl) can be utilized for the purpose.
There are 3 figures, 3 tables and 9 references: 3 Soviet and 6 English.

ASSOCIATION: MINKh i GP im. Gubkina
(MINKh and GP imeni Gubkin)

Card 3/3

S/081/62/000/008/044/057
B156/B101

AUTHORS: Isagulyants, V. I., Tishkova, V. N., Yemel'yanova, L. M., Grushevenko, I. A.

TITLE: The synthesis and properties of polyglycol ethers and their use as components of synthetic oils and additives

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 8, 1962, 484, abstract 8M214 (Sb. "Prisadki k maslam i toplivam". M., Gostoptekhizdat, 1961, 115-121)

TEXT: A number of polyglycol ethers (I) were synthesized by the condensation of phenols and alcohols containing different molecular amounts of propylene oxide (II) in the presence of NaOH (1% of the raw material) as catalyst. The I were produced by the condensation of phenol with (in moles of II per mole of phenol or alcohol) 1,2,3,4,5 and 15 of II, tert-butyl phenol with 15 of II, tert-octyl phenol with 10 II, n-propanol with 8 II, iso-propanol with 4.8 and 16 II, iso-amyl alcohol with 1,2,2.86 and 8 II, heptanol with 2 and 4 II, octanol with 4 and 6 II, and 2-ethylhexanol with 8 II. The boiling points $n^{20}D$, d^{20}_{20}, gel points and

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The synthesis and properties ... S/081/62/000/008/044/057
B156/B101

viscosities at different temperatures are given for the I produced. Increasing the number of II groups in the I increases the viscosity of the I. The I produced on an alcohol base (gel points between -52 and -60°C) had better low-temperature properties than the phenol-base I (gel points between -28 and -43°C). The authors consider that it will be effective to add certain of the I to the compositions of additives for lubricating oils to improve their dispersing and cleansing properties. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

B

Card 2/2

ISZAGULJANC,V.N. [Isagulyants, V.I.]; TISKOVA, V.N. [Tishkova, V.N.]
GRUSEVENKO, I.A. [Grushevenko, I.A.]; FEJER, Domonkosne [Translator]

Preparing polyglycolether-type synthetic lubricants.
Kem tud kozl MTA 20 no.1:33-39 '63.

1. Leningradi Tudomanyegyetem (for Tishkova, Grushevenko).
2. Ormeny Tanacskoztarsasag Tudomanyos Akademiajanak rendes tagja (for Iszaguljanc.).

L 16150-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(j) Pc-4/Pr-4 RPL JW/RM

ACCESSION NR: AP4045634 S/0020/64/158/002/0404/0407

AUTHORS: Nametkin, N.S.; Corresponding member AN SSSR; Perchenko, V.N.; Grushevenko, I.A. B

TITLE: The possibility of synthesizing organo-silicone compounds containing a three-membered ethyleneimine heterocycle in the hydrocarbon radical

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady*, v. 158, no. 2, 1964, 404-407

TOPIC TAGS: organo silicone, ethyleneimine, alkenylsilane, addition reaction, alkenylsilane reactivity, ethyleneimine heterocycle, electrophilic agent, nucleophilic reaction, reversible reaction

ABSTRACT: Considerations on polarization of the short carbon-carbon bond in alkenylsilanes and their behavior in addition reactions with thioacids, etc. led to investigations of the reactivity of alkenylsilanes and amines of various structure in addition reactions. The following were investigated: trimethylvinylsilane, triethylvinylsilane, dimethylphenylvinylsilane, methyldiphenylvinylsilane, triethoxyvinylsilane, trimethylallylsilane, trimethyl-γ-butenylsilane, neohexane, π-trimethylsilylstyrene, π-chlorostyrene and their addition

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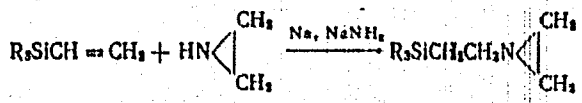
L 16150-65
ACCESSION NR: AP4045634

reactions with diethylamine and ethyleneimine. The latter proved highly reactive. Catalysts (Na, $NaNH_2$), their quantity, reaction temperature and duration influenced the yield which is tabulated. The reaction proceeded apparently according to the following schema (β position in respect to Si)



The i.r. spectrum of dimethylphenyl-β-(N-ethyleneimine)-ethylsilane is presented; the end products are described. The reaction is reversible upon the addition of electrophilic agents; thus the ethyleneimine addition reaction with alkenylsilanes may belong to the class of nucleophilic reactions. The latter possibility is being investigated. Orig. art. has: 2 tables, 1 figure and 1 formula.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 19May64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: GC, OC, MT NR REF SOV: 001 OTHER: 005

Card 2/2

L 57501-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(j) Pc-4/Pr-4 RM
ACCESSION NR: AP5013755 UR/0020/65/162/002/0347/0349

AUTHOR: Nametkin, N. S. (Corresponding member AN SSSR); Grushevenko, I. A.; Perchenko, V. N.

TITLE: Conversion of beta-(N-ethylenimino) ethylsilanes at elevated temperatures and in the presence of nucleophilic and electrophilic reagents

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 162, no. 2, 1965, 347-349

TOPIC TAGS: conversion reaction, silicon, nucleophilic reagent, electrophilic reagent, silicon carbon bond, cyclodimerization, piperazine derivative, ring breakage, aluminum chloride, sodium iodide, reagent, beta disintegration, beta ethylenimino ethylsilane

ABSTRACT: The silicon-carbon bond strength in β-(N-ethylenimino)-ethylsilane at high temperatures and the course of conversion in the presence of nucleophilic and electrophilic reagents has been investigated. The results show that: 1) β-(N-ethylenimino)-ethylsilanes are unaffected by heating to 200 C for 5 hrs; 2) heating to 250-300 C results in the formation of considerable quantities of thermal conversion products; 3) high-molecular-weight products are formed in the piperazine derivatives along with the cyclodimerization products, owing to the breakage of the

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L 57501-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5013755

ethylenimine ring; 4) conversion thoroughness is markedly affected by the rising temperature and length of heating; and 5) piperazine derivative is the only conversion product in the presence of nucleophilic reagent NaI or electrophilic reagent $AlCl_3$. It is shown that synthesized β-(N-ethylenimino) ethylsilanes are resistant to beta disintegration at sufficiently high temperatures, i.e., 200-300 C, as well as to the action of nucleophilic and electrophilic reagents. The fact that the cyclodimerization of β-(N-ethylenimino)-ethylsilanes in the presence of $AlCl_3$ yields only piperazine derivatives is ascribed to the special interaction between the silicon atom and the nonshared pair of nitrogen electrons. This point of view is confirmed by experiments with β-(M-ethylenimino)-ethylbenzene. Orig. art. has: 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 19Dec64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: OC, TD

NO REF SOV: 001 OTHER: 006

Card 2/2

L 23191-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j) RM

ACC NR: AP6009489 UR/0020/66/167/001/0106/0108

AUTHOR: Nametkin, N.S.(Corresponding member AN SSSR); Perchenko, V.N.; Grushevenko, I.A.; Kamneva, G.L.

ORG: Institute of Petrochemical Synthesis im. A.V. Topchiev AN SSSR (Institut neftekhimicheskogo sinteza AN SSSR)

TITLE: Addition of amines with various structures to vinyl silanes

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v.167, no.1, 1966, 106-108

TOPIC TAGS: silane, amine, chemical reaction, heterocyclic base compound, primary aromatic amine, primary aliphatic amine

ABSTRACT: The aim of the work was to investigate the possibility of the addition to triethyl vinyl silane of other heterocyclics, as well as aliphatic and aromatic amines--diethylamine, n-propylamine, piperidine, pyrrolidine, monomethylanilin, and pyrrole. The article gives a detailed description of the laboratory procedures used to synthesize the following compounds: β-(N-n-propylamine)-ethyltriethyl silane; β-(N-diethylamine)-ethyltriethyl silane; β-(N-piperidyl)-ethyltriethyl silane; and, β-(N-piperidyl)-ethyltriethyl silane. Synthesis with monomethylanilin and pyrrole were carried out under analogous conditions in the presence of metallic lithium and of previously prepared amides of pyrr-

Card 1/2 UDC: 547.1'3

L 23191-66

ACC NR: AP6009489

ole and monomethylanilin; however, none of the experiments yielded addition products. Orig. art. has: none.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 04Aug65/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 003

Card 2/2 LC

SOV/65-85-5-3/1

AUTHORS: Granat, A. M; Grushevenko, V. I; Pavlova, I. P; Sterkhova, L. N.

TITLE: Carbamide Deparaffination of Distillation Oils from Emba Petroleum (Karbamidnaya deparafinizatsiya distillyatnykh masel iz Embenskikh neftey)

PERIODICAL: Khimiya i Tekhnologiya Topliv i Masel, 1958, Nr.5. pp. 34 - 42. (USSR).

ABSTRACT: The Yaroslavl' Plant im. Mendeleyev is processing various petroleums from the Emba Region. The preparation of distillate oils with a low solidification point is based on the processing of high quality petroleum (solidification points of different oils varying between -60 to - 40°C), or by the processing of other petroleums by using the depressor AZNII which lowers the solidification point of the oils, and at the same time impairs such characteristics as the colour, electrophysical properties, and ash content. Results of investigations on the carbamide deparaffination of different oils from Emba petroleums, carried out in the Research Department of the above-named plant, as well as the principal lay-out of the experimental - p i l o t plant, are discussed. Deparaffination was

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Carbamide Deparaffination of Distillation Oils from Emba Petroleum.

carried out with the aid of crystalline carbamide in the presence of an activator (ethyl alcohol); the experimental stage lasted for thirty minutes. Physico-chemical properties of the petroleums - Table 1. Results of the deparaffination, the quality of the distillates, and of the finished oils before and after deparaffination - Table 2. The oil MV was prepared and satisfied the requirements of GOST 1805-51, and the transformer oil, prepared from the investigated petroleum, satisfied the requirements of GOST 982-56. Investigations are carried out at present on the effect of the carbamide deparaffination process on the stability of transformer oil according to the requirements of GOST 981-55. A 32-37% yield of deparaffinated oil was obtained. One type of petroleum was used for the preparation of a condenser oil according to GOST 5775-51, solidification point -55°C, which had very good electro-physical properties. A sample of deparaffinated oil weighing 100 kg, was prepared on the basis of results obtained during the investigations. Before the deparaffination, the solidification point was -5°C; after deparaffination it equalled - 47°C. The process was carried out for one hour; the

Carbamide Deparaffination of Distillation Oils from Embensk Petroleum.

product obtained was filtered under vacuum. This product satisfied all the requirements of GOST 5546-54 for Freon oil. Results of investigations on the influence of various factors on the carbamide deparaffination are discussed. **Fig.1:-** dependence of the solidification point of the oil on the quantity of carbamide used; the influence of the activator on the solidification point of transformer oil - Table 3; influence of distilled water on the deparaffination of Freon oil - Table 4. The dependence of the solidification point of Freon oil on the quantity of activator - Fig.2, and the dependence of the solidification on the contact time - Fig.3. Results obtained during these investigations were used for planning a pilot plant, the lay-out of which is given in Fig.4. There are 4 Figures, 4 Tables, 8 References: 2 German, 6 Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Yaroslavl' Oil Refinery im. Mendeleyev. (Yaroslavskiy nefteperera-batyvayushchiy zavod im. Mendeleyeva).

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Grushevenko, V. I.

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SOV/65-60-2-1/15

AUTHORS: Ayzenshtayn, P. G., Velikovskaya, Ye. M., Garzanov, G. Ye., Grushevenko, V. I., Sterknova, L. N.

TITLE: Anastas'yevsk Crude Oil From Bed IV as a Raw Material for Low-Viscosity Oils

PERIODICAL: Khimiya i tekhnologiya topliv i masel, 1960, Nr 2, pp 1-6 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Of the three oil-producing beds IV, V, VI of the Anastas'yevsk deposit, Krasnodar Region, only the first yields crude oil suitable for production of special oils The bed is capable of supplying the Soviet economy with all the needed types of low solid point special oils. The solidification point of the crude oil is -60° C and that of the machine distillate is -26° C. Crude oils from the other two beds require desparaffinization if special oils are to be produced. According to the data of Yaroslavl' and Gor'ki refineries, crude oil from bed IV contains 51.0% methane-naphthenes, 7.6% light-, 26.0% intermediate-, and

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13.4% heavy aromatic compounds and tars, less than 0.2% paraffin, and less than 0.1% S; the tar content reaches 35 to 40% after extraction of bright stock up to 300° C. All types of special oils can be produced from this crude oil, which contains up to 50% fuel and lube low-solid point distillates. Using the same methods as applied to Baku oils, the two refineries produced 14 different products whose solid points ranged from -12 to -70° C. Additional purification was necessary only in a few cases. The purified products were better than those from the Baku and Emba crude oils. For instance, transformer oils could be obtained from the Anastas'yevsk oils that did not require antioxidant and antidepressing additives. However, the transformer oil was of lower quality than imported oils. To achieve the latter's quality, the Yaroslavl' refinery purified the distillate with SO_3 gas and added 0.2% ionol or

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0.1% VTI-1, another antioxidant, to the product.

The obtained oil was colorless, highly stable, and had mp -56° C. The Gor'ki refinery obtained transformer oil of the same high quality (mp below -50° C) by purifying the distillate with 93% H_2SO_4, also adding 0.2% ionol. Both SO_3 and H_2SO_4 alter the proportion of hydrocarbons; i.e., they almost double the methane & naphthene contents at the expense of aromatic compounds and tars. Special oils MK-8, MVP, AU, and SU can also be produced from Anastas'yevsk crude oils. The first was of higher quality than specifications require, but the latter two brands had flash points below permitted values. The residue after the extraction of special oils can be utilized for production of other oils and bitumen. I. Zinchenko, N. Zolotareva, and O. Morozova of the Gor'ki plant and G. Voronova, A. Mel'nikova, and O. Klochkova of the Yaroslavl' plant took part in the work. There are 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Petroleum-Lubricant Refineries (Neftemaslozavody)

Card 3/3

VERTLIB, Ya.Ye.; GRUSHEVENKO, V.I.; PAVLOVA, I.P.

Experimental industrial alkylation of phenol in the presence of the KU-2 cation exchange resin. Khim.i tekh. topl.i masel 5 no.5:12-16 My '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Yaroslavskiy neftepererabatyvayushchiy zavod im. D.I. Mendeleyeva.
(Phenol) (Alkylation)

L 50547-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/T Pr-4 WE/RM

ACCESSION: AP5015464 UR/0318/64/000/010/0034/0035

AUTHOR: Stepanyants, S.A.; Grushevenko, V.I.; Man'kovskaya, N.K.; Zhurba, A.S.; Triandafilidi, I.G.; Mordashov, V.N.; Mishchuk, A.A.; Lakoyda, Ye. F.

TITLE: Start-up and operation of installation for the fractionation of synthetic fatty acids

SOURCE: Neftepererabotka i neftekhimiya, no. 10, 1964, 34-35

TOPIC TAGS: petroleum refinery equipment, petroleum engineering, petroleum refining, synthetic material

Abstract: Operations of the first Soviety Installation for the fractionation of synthetic fatty acids installed at the Berdyansk Experimental Petroleum Refinery, were begun in 1962. The project was developed at the L'vov Branch of the Ukrainian Scientific-Research State Petroleum Design Institute. The installation consists of five distillation columns with bubble plates. Rectification is accomplished by consecutive distillation of fractions with increasing molecular weight. The final product emerges from the last column in the liquid phase. Imported "Univerdos" charge pumps and pipes made from

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L 50547-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5015464

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1X18H12M2T steel are used. The segmented bubble plates are tightly seamed and covered with stainless steel sheets one millimiter thick, ceramic and metallic rings are fitted into the upper and lower sections of the third and fourth columns; special heating equipment makes it possible to heat the feed stock entering the columns to 310-320° was installed. Since little information available in regard to the effect of the above temperatures on high molecular synthetic fatty acids, the quality of the raw material before and after its exposure to the high temperatures was compared.

ASSOCIATION: Berdyanskiy opytnyy neftemaslozavod(Berdyansk Experimental Petroleum Refinery)

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: FP

NO REF SOV: 003 OTHER: 000 JPRS

Card 2/2

STEPANYANTS, S.A.; CHUSHKEVICHKO, V.I.; ZHURBA, A.S.; [illegible], N.K.; TRIANDAFILIDI, I.G.; MORMASHOV, V.K.; MISHCHUK, A.A.; LAKOTKA, Ye.P.

Work experience in a plant for rectification of synthetic fatty acids. Neftepererab. i neftekhim. no.11:9-11 '64 (MIRA 18:2)

1. Berdyanskiy opytnyy neftemaslozavod.

MAN'KOVSKAYA, N.K.; ZHURBA, A.S.; GRUSHEVENKO, V.I.; TRIANDAFILIDI, I.G.; STERKHOVA, L.N.; PIGUL'SKAYA, R.I.; MITEL'MAN, B.Yu.

Chemical changes in synthetic fatty acids during the rectification process under plant conditions. Khim. i tekh. topl. i masel 10 no.2:24-27 F '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. UkrNIIGIPRONEFT'.

GRUSHEVETSKIY, G.I., inzh.

Seminar on standardized designing of structures for rural water supply. Gidr. i mel. 16 no.9:61-63 S '63. (MIRA 17:1)

GRUSHEVETSKIY, G.I., inzh. (Moskva); ZYATKEVICH, P.F., inzh. (Kiyev)

Conference on the generalization of experience in working out standard designs of hydraulic structures in irrigation systems. Gidr. i mel. 15 no.11:62-64 N '63. (MIRA 17:1)

GRUSHEVETSKIY, G.I., inzh.

Seminar on the building of irrigation systems. Gidr. i mel. 16 no.2:60-63 F '64. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Goszemvodkhoz SSSR.

GRUSHEVITSKIY, I. V.

USSR/Medicine - Drugs Nov 51

"US Ginseng and Business," I. V. Grushevitskiy

"Priroda" Vol XL, No 11, pp 89,90

Outlines work on the pharmacology and cultivation of ginseng which has been done in the USSR (mentioning successful application in the therapy of chronic diseases of the lungs, diseases of the nervous and cardiovascular system, diabetes, etc; existence of a special Ginseng Institute at the Far Eastern Affiliate, Acad Sci USSR; large vol of USSR publications; etc) and contrasts it with parallel US developments, stating that the US did not

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USSR/Medicine - Drugs (Contd) Nov 51

get very far in this particular field during the past 30 yrs. Ascribes lack of US progress to excessive concn on profits (less effective Panax quinquefolium is being cultivated instead of genuine Panax ginseng; growing of plant is not attractive from the business standpoint, because it takes too long; there is fear of overproduction and falling prices; etc.).

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S/081/62/000/010/023/085
B138/B101

AUTHORS: Grushevoy, V. G., Labazin, G. S., Semenov, O. I., Tatarinov, P. M.

TITLE: The first complete metallogenic map of the USSR

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 10, 1962, 102, abstract 10G11 (Geologichniy zh., v. 21, no. 6, 1961, 5 - 11)

TEXT: [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

CRUSHEVOY, G.V.

Facies and the history of the geologic development of the Kyzyl Kum in the Cretaceous period. Trudy VSEGEI 46:302-316 '61.
(MIRA 14:11)

(Kyzyl Kum--Geology)

GRUSHEVOY, I.G., inzh.

Protection against avalanches. Put' i put.khoz. 5 no.4:48 Ap '61.
(Switzerland—Railroads—Snow protection and removable) (MIRA 14:7)

GRUSHEVOY, N.G.

[Routine maintenance of earth railroad beds] Tekushchee soderzhanie zheleznodorozhnogo zemlianogo polotna. Moskva, Gos. transp. zhel-dor. izd-vo, 1953. 98 p. (MLRA 7:1)
(Railroads--Maintenance and repair)

YAROSHENKO, V.A., kand.tekhn.nauk, dots.; GRUSHEVOY, N.G., inzh.

"Construction characteristics of clays and their use in hydraulic engineering construction" by N.IA.Denisov. Reviewed by V.A. IAroshenko, N.G.Grushevoi. Vest. TSNII MPS 17 no.6:61-63 S '58.
(MIRA 11:11)

(Clay) (Hydraulic engineering) (Denisov, N.IA.)

GRUSHEVOY, Nikolay Gavrilovich, inzh.; SERGEYEVA, A.I., inzh., red.; BOBROVA, Ye.N., tekhn.red.

[Deformation of embankments] Deformatsii nasypei. Moskva, Gos.transp. zhel-dor. izd-vo, 1959. 218 p. (Moscow. Vsesoiuznyi nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut zheleznodorozhnogo transporta. Trudy, no.179) (MIRA 13:3)
(Railroads--Earthwork)

GRUSHEVOY, N.G., inzh.

Stabilization of embankments by the roasting method. Puti i put. khoz. no.4:13-14 Ap '59. (MIRA 13:3)
(Railroads--Earthwork)

DERIBAS, A.T., inzh.; GRUSHEVOY, N.G., inzh; NEMUKHIN, V.P., inzh.

Much-needed book ("English-Russian railroad dictionary" complied by R.F. Pronin and others. Reviewed by A.T. Deribas, N.G. Grushevoi, V.P. Nemukhin). Zhel. dor. transp. 41 no.5:93-94 My '59.
(MIRA 12:7)

(English language--Dictionaries--Russian)
(Railroads--Dictionaries)

GRUSHEVOY, Nikolay Gavrilovich; RAK, S.M., kand.tekhn.nauk, red.; KHITROV, P.A., tekhn.red.

[Roadbed of foreign railroads] Zemlianoe polotno zarubezhnykh zheleznykh dorog. Moskva, Vses.izdatel'sko-poligr.ob"edinenie M-va putei soobshcheniia, 1961. 139 p. (MIRA 14:6)

(Railroads—Track)

SHAKHUNYANTS, Georgiy Mikhaylovich, doktor tekhn. nauk; AMELIN, S.V., prof., retsenzent; KONSTANTINOV, V.M., dots., retsenzent; SMIRNOV, M.P., retsenzent; YAKOVLEV, V.F., retsenzent; BOCHENKOV, M.S., kand.tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; BROMBERG, Ye.M., retsenzent; YERSHKOV, O.P., retsenzent; ZVEREV, B.N., retsenzent; ZOLOTARSKIY, A.F., retsenzent; IVASHCHENKO, G.I., retsenzent; LINEV, S.A., retsenzent; MARKAR'YAN, M.A., retsenzent; POPOV, V.V., retsenzent; POPOV, S.N., retsenzent; SEREBRENNIKOV, V.V. retsenzent; SHAFRANOVSKIY, A.K., retsenzent; NOVITSKIY, G.I., inzh., retsenzent; VIKTOROV, I.I., kand.tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; VYSOTSKIY, A.F., kand.tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; SAATCHYAN, G.G., kand.tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; YAKOVLEVA, Ye.A., kand.tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; TITOV, V.P., kand.tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; GRUSHEVOY, N.G., inzh., red.; BROMBERG, Ye.M., kand.tekhn.nauk, red.; KHITROV, P.A., tekhn. red.

[Railroad tracks] Zheleznodorozhnyi put'. Moskva, Vses.izdatel'sko-poligr.ob"edinenie M-va putei soobshcheniia, 1961. 615 p.
(MIRA 14:12)

1. Kafedra "Zheleznodorozhnyy put'" Leningradskogo instituta inzhenerov zheleznodorozhnogo transporta (for Amelin, Konstantinov, Smirnov, Yakovlev). 2. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zheleznodorozhnogo transporta (for Bochenkov, Bromberg, Yershkov, Zverev, Zolotarskiy, Ivashchenko, Linev, Markar'yan, Popov, V.V., Popov, S.N., Serebrennikov, Shafranovskiy, Novitskiy). 3. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut transportnogo stroitel'stva (for Viktorov, Vysotskiy, Saatchyan, Yakovleva, Titov)

(Railroads—Track) (Railroad engineering)

AUTHORS: Grushevoy, S.B., Kononenko, G.I. 119-58-5-4/11

TITLE: Automation in the Food Industry (Avtomatizatsiya v pishchevoy promyshlennosti)

PERIODICAL: Priborostroyeniye, 1958, Nr 5, pp. 12-15 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: First, the situation prevailing in the following branches is discussed:
a) Warehouses
b) Mills
c) Sugar production
d) Confectioneries
e) Distilleries
f) Bread Factories
g) Canned Goods Factories
h) Production of Meat- and Dairy Products
Automation of the food industry is not connected with the production of new foodstuffs but is intended to simplify existing operation processes. Here the problem of accurate dosage and control with respect to edibility is as yet an entirely new and undeveloped field. The devices necessary have as yet to be developed and

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Automation in the Food Industry 119-58-5-4/11

tested. The following problems have to be solved for the introduction of full automation in the food industry:
1.) Mechanization of all labor-consuming and auxiliary operations
2.) Changing over from periodical to permanent processes
3.) Stabilization of the initial materials and sorting according to quality
4.) Automation of control and goods traffic
5.) Working out of new automatic devices for the purpose of simplifying technological processes.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

1. Food industry--Automation

Card 2/2

GRUSHEVOY, S. E.

"Poor Organization and Registration Inhibits the Control of Smut," Sbornik Vsesoiuznogo Institute Zashchity Rastenii, no. 5, 1933, pp. 134-139. 464.9 L542

SO SIRA SI 90-53, 15 Dec 1953

GRUSHEVOI, S. E.

"Rust of Cereals," Sbornik Vsesoiuznogo Instituta Zashchity Rastenii, no. 6, 1933, pp. 51-54. 464.9 L542

SO: SIRA SI 90-53, 15 Dec 1953

GRUSHEVOY, S. E.

"Diseases of Wheat in the North and Control Measures," Sbornik Trudov Instituta Zashchity Rastenii, no. 7, 1933, pp. 31-37. 464.9 L542

SO: SIRA SI 90-53, 15 Dec 1953

GRUSHEVOY, S. V.

"Prognosis of Diseases of Agricultural Crops," Sbornik Vsesoiuznogo Instituta Zashchity Rastenii, no. 7, 1933, pp. 83-87. 464.9 L542

SO SIRA SI 90-53, 15 Dec 1953

GRUSHEVOY, S. Ye. and MARLAKOVA, T. F.

"Rust of Grain Corps and Control Measures", Sel'khozgiz, 1934.

GRUSHEVOY, S. E.

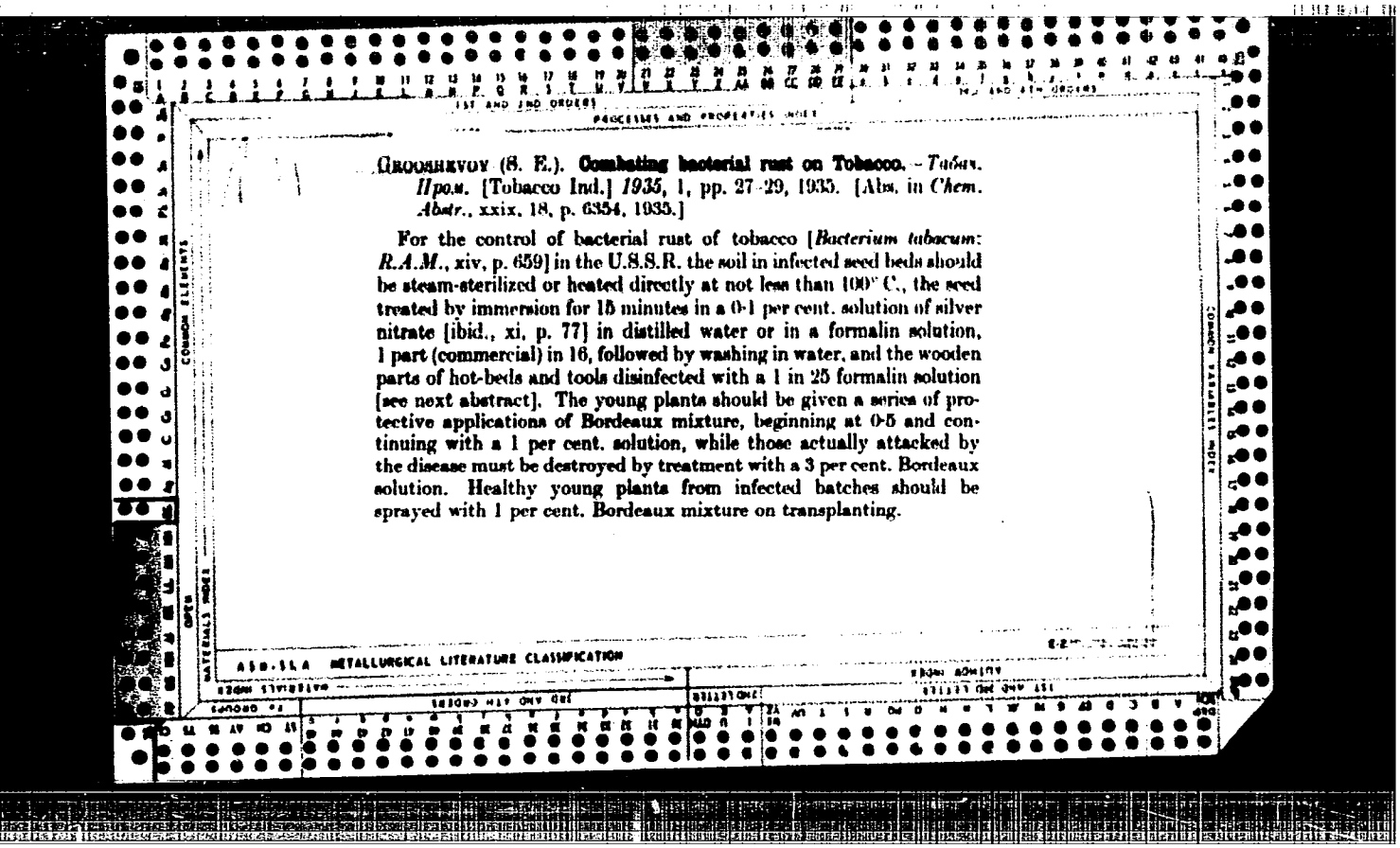
"Control of Smut," Sbornik Vsesoiuznogo Instituta Zashchity Rastenii, no. 3, 1934, pp. 18-25. 464.9 L542

SO SIRA SI 90-53, 15 Dec 1953

GRUSHEVOI, S. K.

"Spring Control of Rusts of Cereals," Sbornik Vsesoiuznogo Instituta Zashchity Rastenii, no. 8, 1934, pp. 29-32. 464.9 L542

SO:SIRA SI 90-53, 15 Dec 1953



GROOSHEVOY (S. E.). **Combating bacterial rust on Tobacco.** – *Tabak. Ilpom.* [Tobacco Ind.] *1935*, 1, pp. 27–29, 1935. [Abs. in *Chem. Abstr.*, xxix, 18, p. 6354, 1935.]

For the control of bacterial rust of tobacco [*Bacterium tabacum*: *R.A.M.*, xiv, p. 659] in the U.S.S.R. the soil in infected seed beds should be steam-sterilized or heated directly at not less than 100° C., the seed treated by immersion for 15 minutes in a 0·1 per cent. solution of silver nitrate [ibid., xi, p. 77] in distilled water or in a formalin solution, 1 part (commercial) in 16, followed by washing in water, and the wooden parts of hot-beds and tools disinfected with a 1 in 25 formalin solution [see next abstract]. The young plants should be given a series of protective applications of Bordeaux mixture, beginning at 0·5 and continuing with a 1 per cent. solution, while those actually attacked by the disease must be destroyed by treatment with a 3 per cent. Bordeaux solution. Healthy young plants from infected batches should be sprayed with 1 per cent. Bordeaux mixture on transplanting.

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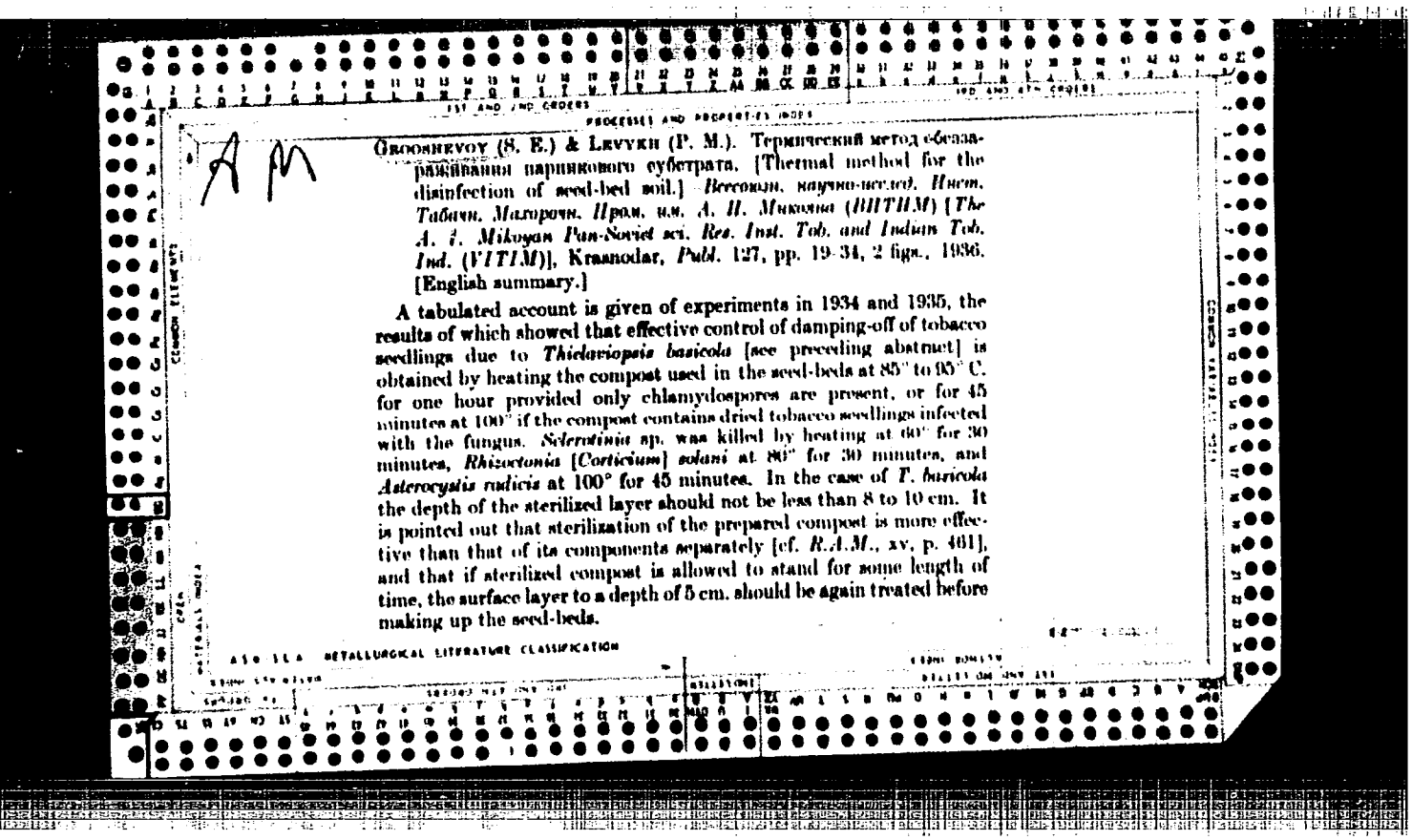
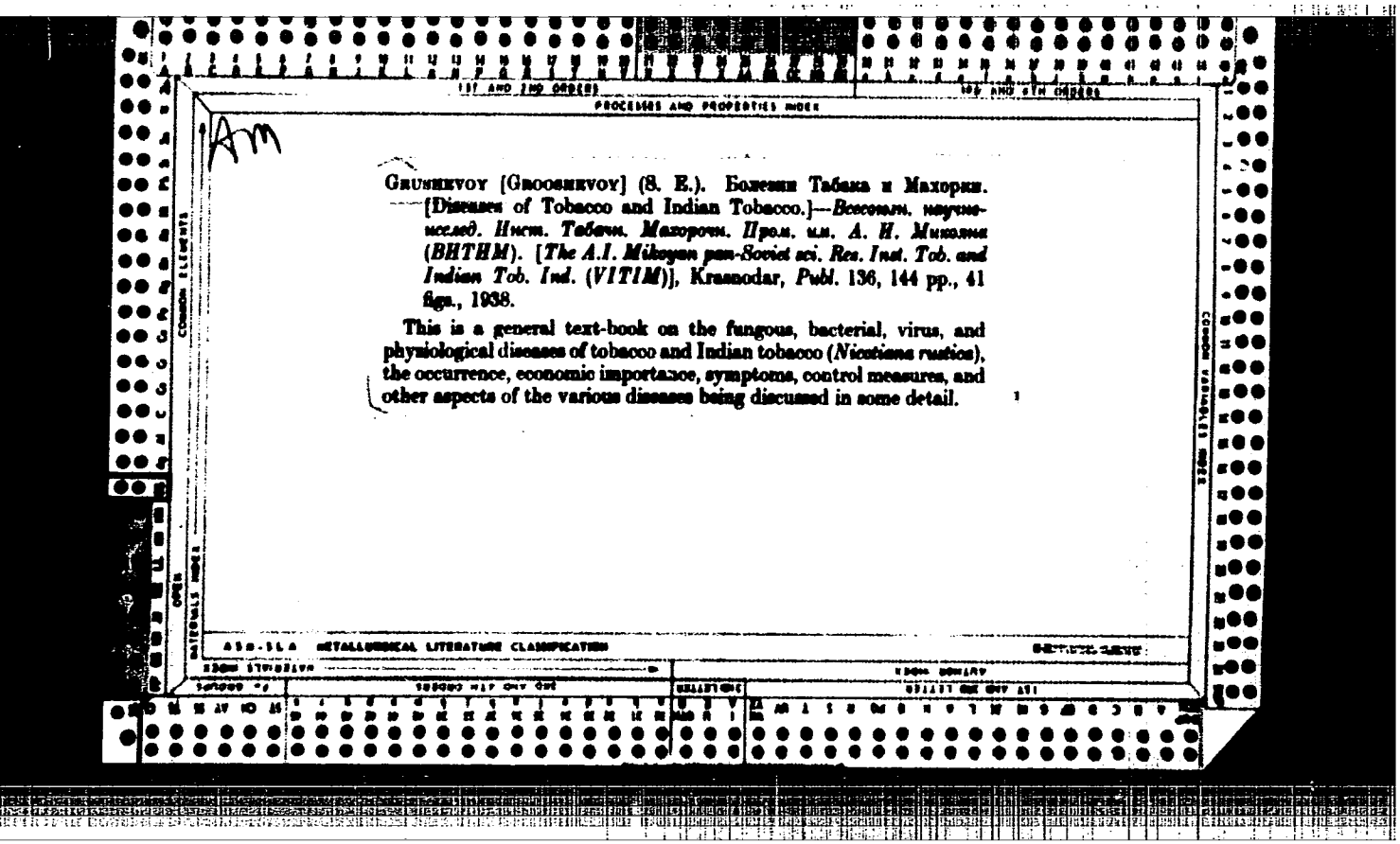
Grooshevoy (S. E.) & Levykh (P. M.). Влияние температуры и влажности почвы на развитие главнейших грибных болезней Табачной рассады. [Effect of soil temperature and moisture on the development of the principal diseases of Tobacco seedlings.] *Всесоюзн. научно-исслед. Инст. Табачн. Махорочн. Пром. им. А. И. Микояна (ВИТИМ)* [*The A. I. Mikoyan Pan-Soviet sci. Res. Inst. Tob. and Indian Tob. Ind. (VITIM)*]. Krasnodar, *Publ.* 127, pp. 5-18, 1936. [English summary.]

A detailed account is given of controlled experiments on the effect of soil moisture content and temperature on the development and injuriousness of *Thielaviopsis basicola*, *Rhizoctonia* sp., *Pythium* sp. [*R.A.M.*, xv, pp. 178, 613], and *Asterocystis radicis* [ibid., xv, p. 531], which, together with *Botrytis cinerea*, are stated to be the most frequently associated in the U.S.S.R. with damping-off of tobacco seedlings in glasshouses. The results showed that *T. basicola* was equally destructive at all the soil humidities (40 to 100 per cent.) tested, and caused the heaviest losses at soil temperatures between 16° and 19° C. The optimum for *Rhizoctonia* sp. was soil humidity from 60 to 80 per cent. and temperatures from 22° to 25°; no attack of the seedlings occurred below 10°. *Pythium* sp. and *A. radicis* were most destructive near the soil moisture saturation point, the optimum temperatures being 16° to 19° for *Pythium* sp. and 16° to 25° for *A. radicis*.



Grossheyov (S. E.) & Levykh (P. M.). Термический метод обеззараживания парникового субстрата. [Thermal method for the disinfection of seed-bed soil.] *Весесоюз. научно-исслед. Инст. Табачн. Махорочн. Прод. им. А. И. Микояна (ВИТИМ) [The A. I. Mikoyan Pan-Soviet sci. Res. Inst. Tob. and Indian Tob. Ind. (VITIM)]*, Krasnodar, *Publ.* 127, pp. 19-34, 2 figs., 1936. [English summary.]

A tabulated account is given of experiments in 1934 and 1935, the results of which showed that effective control of damping-off of tobacco seedlings due to *Thielaviopsis basicola* [see preceding abstract] is obtained by heating the compost used in the seed-beds at 85° to 95° C. for one hour provided only chlamydospores are present, or for 45 minutes at 100° if the compost contains dried tobacco seedlings infected with the fungus. *Sclerotinia* sp. was killed by heating at 60° for 30 minutes, *Rhizoctonia* [*Corticium*] *solani* at 80° for 30 minutes, and *Asterocystis radicis* at 100° for 45 minutes. In the case of *T. basicola* the depth of the sterilized layer should not be less than 8 to 10 cm. It is pointed out that sterilization of the prepared compost is more effective than that of its components separately [cf. *R.A.M.*, xv, p. 461], and that if sterilized compost is allowed to stand for some length of time, the surface layer to a depth of 5 cm. should be again treated before making up the seed-beds.



GRUSHEVOY [GROOSHEVOY] (S. E.). Болезни Табака и Махорки. [Diseases of Tobacco and Indian Tobacco.]—*Всесоюзн. научно-исслед. Инст. Табачн. Махорочн. Пром. им. А. И. Микояна (ВНТИМ).* [*The A.I. Mikoyan pan-Soviet sci. Res. Inst. Tob. and Indian Tob. Ind.* (*VITIM*)], Krasnodar, *Publ.* 136, 144 pp., 41 figs., 1938.

This is a general text-book on the fungous, bacterial, virus, and physiological diseases of tobacco and Indian tobacco (*Nicotiana rustica*), the occurrence, economic importance, symptoms, control measures, and other aspects of the various diseases being discussed in some detail.

Treating tobacco seedlings [illegible] Gorodovod [illegible] 8, No. 3, [illegible] (1936). The crops of tobacco were considerably increased by dipping the roots of seedlings into [illegible] soln. of CaCl₂. V. A. Bochtlingk

A S M - S L A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

GRUSHEVOY [GROOSHEVOY] (С. Е.). Меры борьбы с рассадной гнилью Табачной и Махорочной рассады. [Measures for controlling damping-off of Tobacco and Indian Tobacco seedlings.]—*Всесоюзн. научно-исслед. Инст. Табачн. Махорочн. Пром. им. А. И. Микояна (ВИТИМ).* [*The A.I. Mikoyan pan-Soviet sci. Res. Inst. Tob. and Indian Tob. Ind.* (*VITIM*)], Krasnodar, *Publ.* 135, pp. 4–12, 1938. [English summary.]

Damping-off of tobacco and Indian tobacco [*Nicotiana rustica*] seedlings in all tobacco-growing districts of the U.S.S.R. is stated to be mainly caused by *Rhizoctonia* sp. (*Moniliopsis aderholdi*) [*R.A.M.*, xv, p. 61] and sometimes, especially in beds of very young seedlings, by *Pythium de Baryanum* [loc. cit.]. *M. aderholdi* [ibid., xvii, p. 183] was found in 1937 in the Azoff-Black Sea region also to attack the roots of the seedlings. Experiments in which sclerotia of *M. aderholdi* were put into the soil at different depths showed that the mycelium of this fungus was able to reach the surface of the soil from 80 per cent. of sclerotia buried at a depth of 0-5 cm., from 44-5 per cent. at a depth of 2 cm., and from none at a depth of 5 cm. Pot experiments showed, however, that the fungus was capable of causing infection of the seedlings, though in a considerably less degree, from a depth of about

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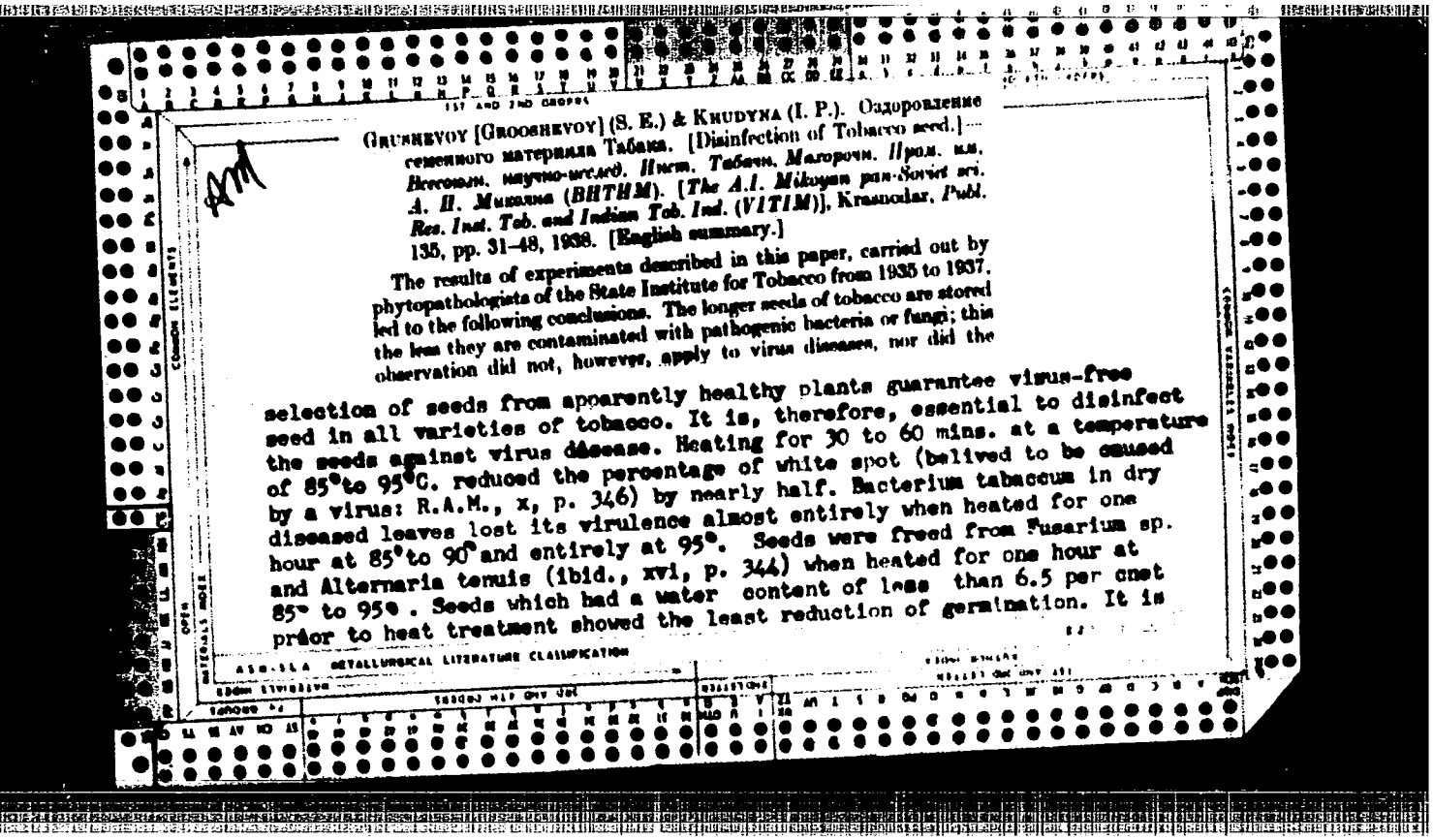
10 cm. Apparently the mycelium grew upwards through the soil till it met the roots of the seedlings and, except in periods of relatively low temperatures, could then reach the stem, causing damping-off. Of all the fungicides tested in both field and laboratory trials spraying with 1 per cent. Bordeaux mixture gave the best control against both *M. oderholdi* and *P. de Baryanum*, while dusting with flowers of sulphur diluted with four parts of sand was only effective against the former. According to experimental results obtained in 1936, the application of Bordeaux mixture increased the production of Indian tobacco seedlings suitable for transplanting 2-6 times, and dusting with flowers of sulphur 2-4 times. It is concluded that complete disease control would result from filling the seed-beds with a layer of sterilised soil, at least 10 cm. thick, spraying with 1 per cent. Bordeaux mixture at the appearance of the first pair of true leaves or earlier and thereafter at 5-day intervals, destroying old sources of infection, and securing good ventilation of the seed-beds.



GRUSHEVOY [GROOSHEVOY] (S. E.) & KHUDYNA (I. P.). Оздоровление семенного материала Табака. [Disinfection of Tobacco seed.]—*Всесоюзн. научно-исслед. Инстт. Табачн. Маторочн. Прим. им. А. И. Микояна (ВНТИМ).* [*The A.I. Mikoyan pan-Soviet sci. Res. Inst. Tob. and Indian Tob. Ind.* (*VITIM*)]. Krasnodar, *Publ.* 135, pp. 31–48, 1938. [English summary.]

The results of experiments described in this paper, carried out by phytopathologists of the State Institute for Tobacco from 1935 to 1937, led to the following conclusions. The longer seeds of tobacco are stored the less they are contaminated with pathogenic bacteria or fungi; this observation did not, however, apply to virus diseases, nor did the selection of seeds from apparently healthy plants guarantee virus-free seed in all varieties of tobacco. It is, therefore, essential to disinfect the seeds against virus disease. Heating for 30 to 60 mins. at a temperature of 85°to 95°C. reduced the percentage of white spot (belived to be caused by a virus: R.A.M., x, p. 346) by nearly half. Bacterium tabaccum in dry diseased leaves lost its virulence almost entirely when heated for one hour at 85°to 90°and entirely at 95°. Seeds were freed from Fusarium sp. and Alternaria tenuis (ibid., xvi, p. 344) when heated for one hour at 85° to 95° . Seeds which had a water content of less than 6.5 per cnet prior to heat treatment showed the least reduction of germination. It is

recommended to heat the seed. After preliminary drying, either in a layer 1 cm. thick, or in small bags of 100, 200, and 500 gm. Gradual warming of the seeds was less deleterious than rapid. Heating in bags of 100 or 200 gm. at 100 or in bags of 500 gm. at 90 C. didnot impair germinations, neither did storing the heated seed for one year. Of the fungicides tested the formalin solution at the rate of 1 in 50 for 10 mins. freed tobacco and Indian tobacco (Nicotiana rustica) seeds from the causal agents of bacterial leaf spot 'ryaboukha) (chiefly Bact. tabacum: ibid., xvm p. 749) and the Soviet-made germisan in a 1 to 3 per cent. solution controlled Bact. tabacum and the seed-borne fungi Alternaria and Fusarium spp. After treatment with germisan the seeds should be thoroughly washed, well dried, and sown.

[redacted], S. [redacted].

[redacted], S. [redacted]. "Measures of Liquidating Losses of [redacted] Cause of Infectious Diseases," Vestnik Sel'skokhozyaistvennoi Nauki, Tekhnicheskie Kul'tury, no. 4, 1959, pp. 21-29. 77.8 V43

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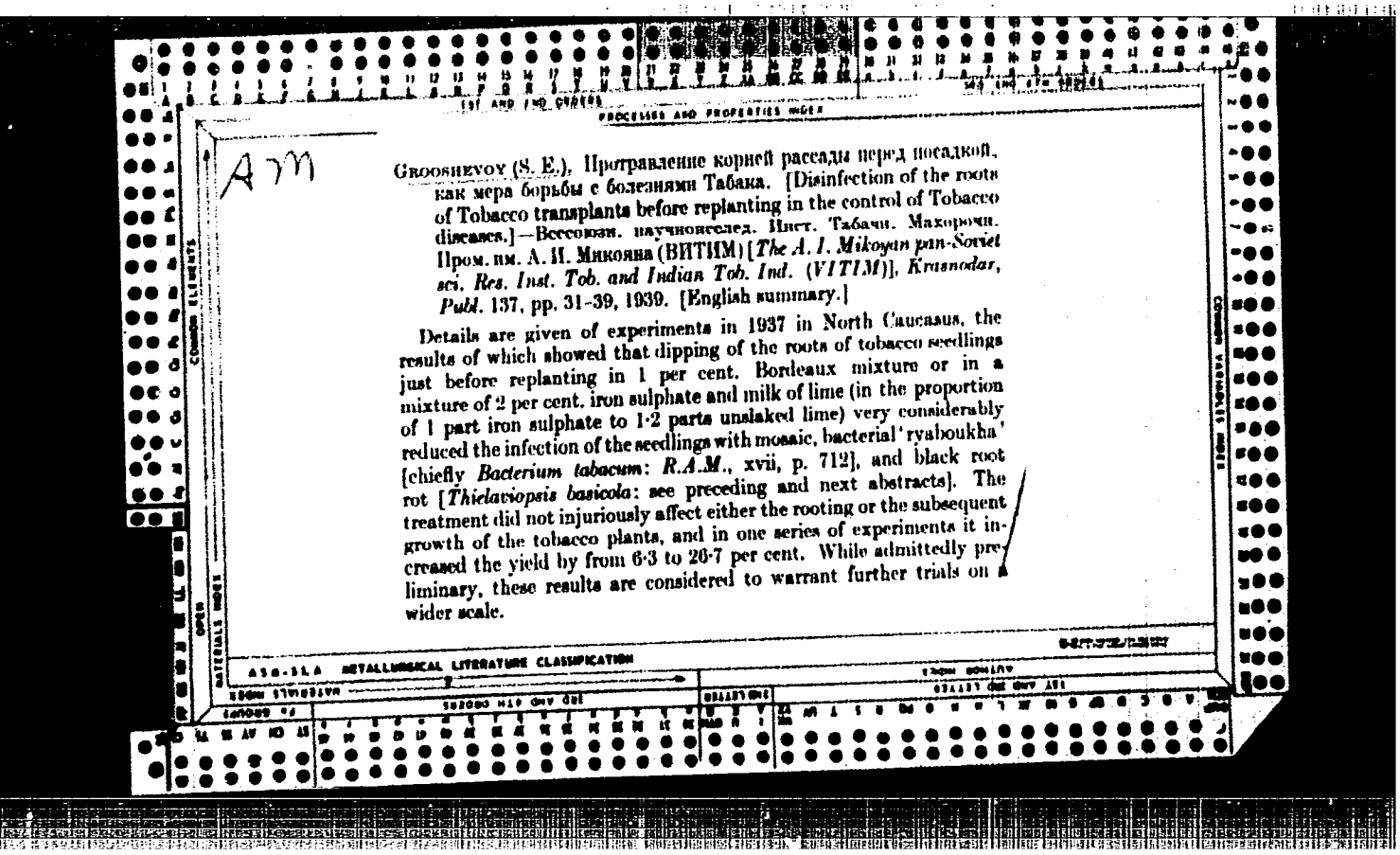

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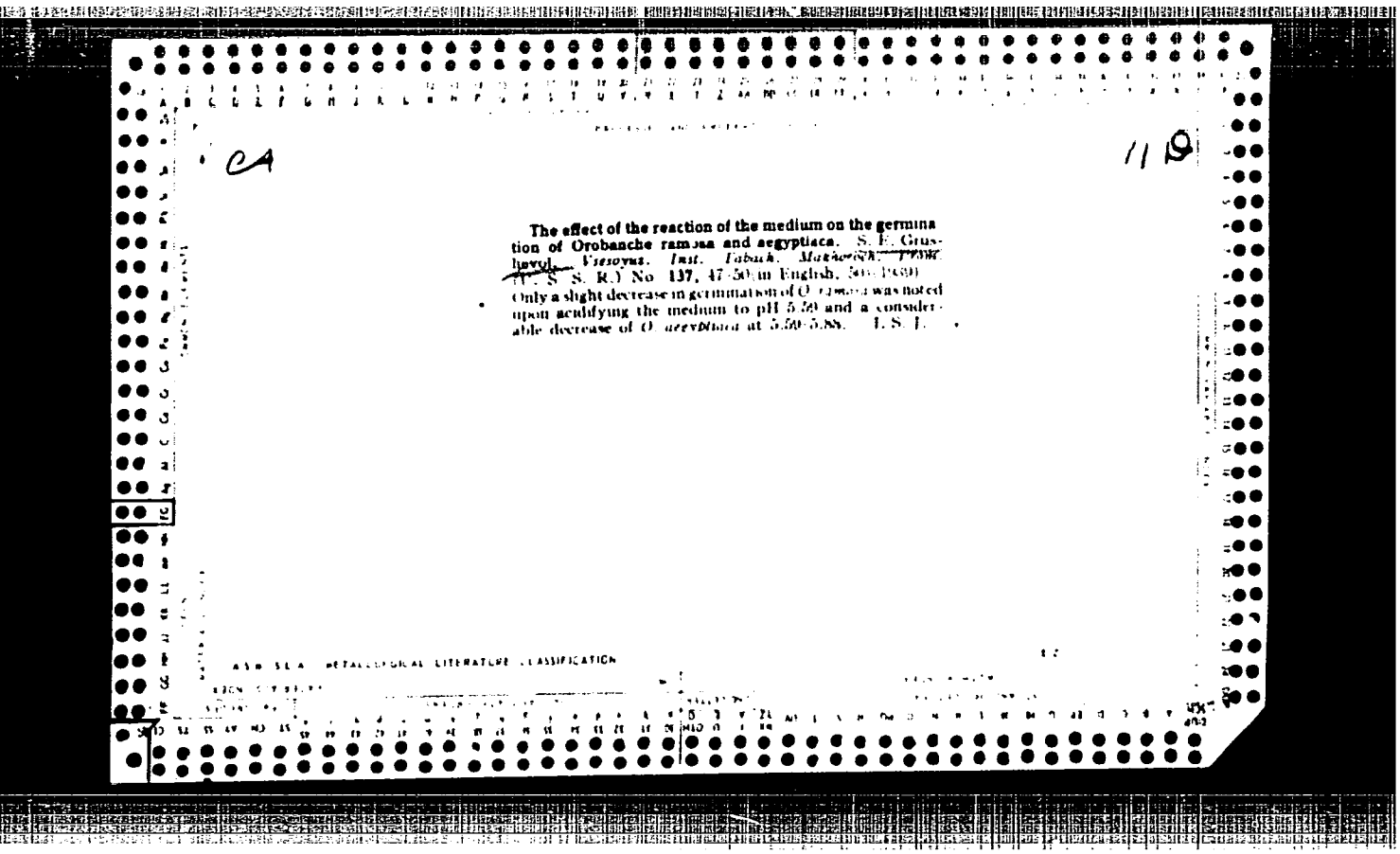
GROOSHEVOY (S. E.). Протравление корней рассады перед посадкой, как мера борьбы с болезнями Табака. [Disinfection of the roots of Tobacco transplants before replanting in the control of Tobacco diseases.]—Всесоюзн. научноисслед. Инст. Табачн. Махорочн. Пром. им. А. И. Микояна (ВИТИМ) [*The A. I. Mikoyan pan-Soviet sci. Res. Inst. Tob. and Indian Tob. Ind.* (*VITIM*)], *Krasnodar, Publ.* 137, pp. 31–39, 1939. [English summary.]

Details are given of experiments in 1937 in North Caucasus, the results of which showed that dipping of the roots of tobacco seedlings just before replanting in 1 per cent. Bordeaux mixture or in a mixture of 2 per cent. iron sulphate and milk of lime (in the proportion of 1 part iron sulphate to 1·2 parts unslaked lime) very considerably reduced the infection of the seedlings with mosaic, bacterial 'ryaboukha' [chiefly *Bacterium tabacum*: *R.A.M.*, xvii, p. 712], and black root rot [*Thielaviopsis basicola*: see preceding and next abstracts]. The treatment did not injuriously affect either the rooting or the subsequent growth of the tobacco plants, and in one series of experiments it increased the yield by from 6·3 to 26·7 per cent. While admittedly preliminary, these results are considered to warrant further trials on a wider scale.



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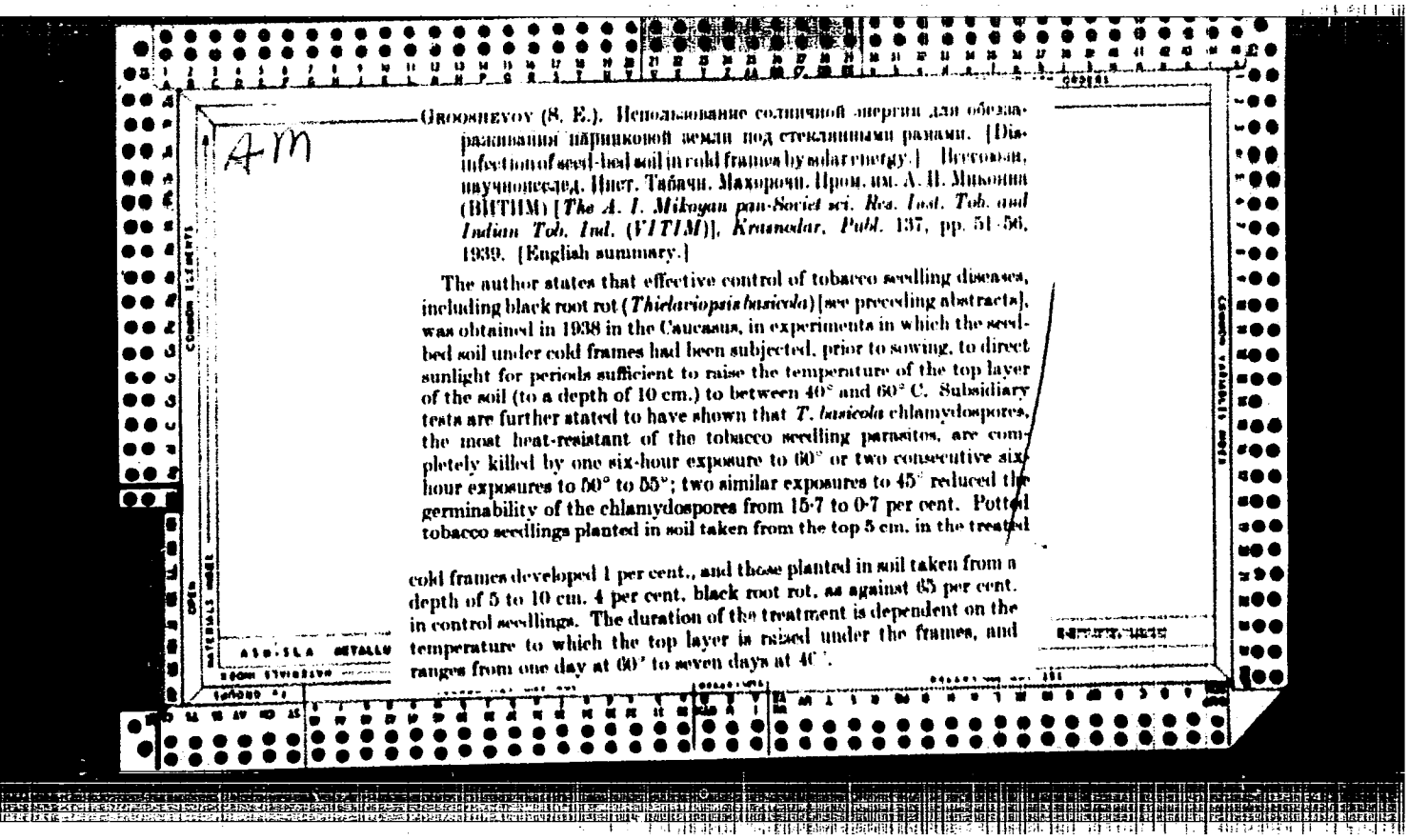
The effect of the reaction of the medium on the germination of Orobanche ramosa and aegyptiaca. S. E. Grushevol. *Vsesoyuz. Inst. Tabak. Makhorki.* 1938 (U. S. S. R.) No 137, 47-50 (in English, 50-1/2). Only a slight decrease in germination of *O. ramosa* was noted upon acidifying the medium to pH 5.50 and a considerable decrease of *O. aegyptiaca* at 5.50-5.85. I. S. L.



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Grooshevoy (S. E.). Использование солнечной энергии для обеззараживания парниковой земли под стеклянными рамами. [Disinfection of seed-bed soil in cold frames by solar energy.] Цветовод, научно-сезд. Инст. Табачн. Махорочн. Пром. им. А. И. Микояна (ВИТИМ) [*The A. I. Mikoyan pan-Societ sci. Res. Inst. Tob. and Indian Tob. Ind.* (*VITIM*)], *Krasnodar. Publ.* 137, pp. 51–56, 1939. [English summary.]

The author states that effective control of tobacco seedling diseases, including black root rot (*Thielaviopsis basicola*) [see preceding abstracts], was obtained in 1938 in the Caucasus, in experiments in which the seed-bed soil under cold frames had been subjected, prior to sowing, to direct sunlight for periods sufficient to raise the temperature of the top layer of the soil (to a depth of 10 cm.) to between 40° and 60° C. Subsidiary tests are further stated to have shown that *T. basicola* chlamydospores, the most heat-resistant of the tobacco seedling parasites, are completely killed by one six-hour exposure to 60° or two consecutive six-hour exposures to 50° to 55°; two similar exposures to 45° reduced the germinability of the chlamydospores from 15·7 to 0·7 per cent. Potted tobacco seedlings planted in soil taken from the top 5 cm. in the treated cold frames developed 1 per cent., and those planted in soil taken from a depth of 5 to 10 cm. 4 per cent. black root rot, as against 65 per cent. in control seedlings. The duration of the treatment is dependent on the temperature to which the top layer is raised under the frames, and ranges from one day at 60° to seven days at 40°.